The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1884—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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It Contains More Fine Havana
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NECKWEAR,
Gloves, Handk'fs,
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WILSON BROS.,
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Have now in stock the most attractive variety ever shown in this country, embracing all the latest European and American Novelties.
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1 Doz. of the Finest Cabinet Photos for $2.00.
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WANTED.
A Furnished House or Rooms or Flats Park for the summer months, within ten minutes' walk of either depot. Must be in first-class order. Apply to D. HORTON, No. 45 Sherman Block.

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A Stable with room for 12 to 20 horses. The South or West Side preferred. Address P 24, Tribune office.

Money to Loan
On improved city property at current rates.
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"JENNIE JUNE"
SPRING BONNETS.
Chic and Tasteful Spring Hats in leading American, English, and French styles. Flower Bonnets, Lowest Prices. SANDER & CO., Publishers Queen of Fashion, Chicago Style.

EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAIN!
We ask your attention to the new spring stock in our Boys' Department. New styles, new colors, superior fabrics. Special care has been taken in the selection of goods for this department, both as to styles and as to wearing qualities, and we are confident that you will be more than pleased. Kilt Suits in great variety, from $5 up; all wool, a specialty, prominent being the New Mixed Cassimeres, in brown and scarlet, mixed, and gray and scarlet, etc. Boys' Four-Button Spring Frock Suits, in the newest shades and materials.

Spring Overcoats.
We offer at $5 50 a dapple, bottle-ville Overcoat, one very much finished for service), lined with farmer satin, and put up to assure a splendid fit. The material is a light brown mixed Cassimere, and a great bargain at the price, as many houses will be obliged to sell the same mill's goods to them garments at $10 50.
We offer at $10 a light-colored Cassimere Overcoat, Melbourne silk-goods, one of the most desirable fabrics manufactured, farmer satin lined, cut long-shaped, medium and extra long, and splendid value for the money.
Also at $10 a shade-colored Diagonal Cassimere, elegantly-trimmed Overcoat, one of the most deservedly popular materials ever placed upon the market, very stylish, and sure to please in wear.
These Overcoats are all our own make, and we mention them as such bargains as to warrant advertising them as being below a Wholesale price.
Besides these specialties mentioned we have a most complete line of Overcoatings, to all grades up to the best Tailor-Made silk and satin-lined Spring Overcoats.

"The Waterbury."

We are still giving with every full suit, either Men's or Boys', costing $10 and upward, a Nickel Silver Stem-Winding Waterbury Watch, correct and durable time.

PUTNAM
CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors.
W. H. PUTNAM, Manager.

THE WHISKY BILL.

Effect of the Defeat on the Manufacturers' Interests.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—The whisky men, although disappointed at the action of Congress in killing the Whisky Bill on their claim that no action has been contemplated, and that they were ready for the emergency. They say all other such bills which the last Congress has considered can be reported as speedily as possible. It is understood that the greatest portion of the old-warehoused goods will be sent to Kentucky, where it is believed a European market can be readily found for the bulk of it. Some of the goods will be sent to the Kentucky and the Tennessee where it is expected ample warehouse accommodation can be obtained. It is probable that no Kentucky goods will be sent to Canada, for the reason that a reasonable market cannot be found for it there.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—The failure of the Senate Whisky Bill has a direct influence on many men and scores in this city. The Hon. John Mack, one of the most wealthy claimants now in the Government claim for whisky warehoused prior to the Revenue Act of 1868, but he accepts the situation with good grace. The total of Bigelow's claim is estimated above $50,000 in the Internal Revenue, Mr. A. S. Bradley, the head of the firm of Bradley & Co., the well-known distillers of Peoria, Ill., has a claim for $40,000. Mr. Bradley's claim is based upon the fact that he has been compelled to pay the Government about $40,000 on whisky which was destroyed by fire in his warehouses. Mr. Bradley has been a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign funds, and has been a prominent figure in the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Bradley's claim is based upon the fact that he has been compelled to pay the Government about $40,000 on whisky which was destroyed by fire in his warehouses. Mr. Bradley has been a heavy contributor to the Democratic campaign funds, and has been a prominent figure in the Democratic National Committee.

CŒUR D'ALENE.

Visit of "The Tribune's" Staff Correspondent to the Idaho Gold Fields.

News by Telegraph as Late as the 26th Inst.—A Panic in the Camp Apprehended.

Experiences on the Trail—Crossing the Mountains in a Snow-Storm—The Rush to the Diggings.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Spokane Falls, W. T., March 25, via Kootenai Falls, W. T., March 27.—[Special Telegram from a Staff Correspondent.]—The first installment of a mail has reached Colfax, and what is supposed to be four more letter-laden horses and trailers is coming on the Snake-Lewiston Stage. In accordance with the Postal Regulations of the present time in the non-establishment of the law in the absence of all constituted authority, discount six cents on the cost the mail to a certain line which would take the above directly through a lot on which there was a tax. The letters appeared with a disadvantage. One officer drew his weapon, and for a few moments it looked like a good fight. The discussion, however, subsided to words, and as the Deputy Sheriff was long the worst long enough to gather a shovel a brass rule declared and quiet restored.

SOME SNOW AHEAD.

The first arrival in Eagle City was made yesterday, when a man was separated for counting flour. He accurately paid for what he had taken and was discharged.

SOMEWHAT SNOW ON HAND.

There is not gold dust in the mine, and not half a dozen horses are being packed, and as to these men professional experts are about, as these are positively guarded by the miners, who now hold every claim in the vicinity, and propose all eye-witnesses in spite of the Sheriff and party.

AN ADVANCE.

Dan Shackelford, Wednesday, was seen flag a hole about four feet to bedrock and cleaned up two ounces of gold.

AN INVESTMENT.

An investor stands during the week a prospect an option to have found $5 in the pan.

IT IS RICH.

It is stated that an offer of $50,000 for the Bonanza mine was made and refused.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Just what has been done on the Prince's claim is hard to find out, as the men who are working it do not talk as freely as some of the others for the diggings.

ONE OF LITTLE CLOSE.

There is great interest just now in the quartz claims, as every one feels that on them depends the future of the camp. The prospects now are bright, as the ore continues rough as it went through and for from 10 the more gone to pretty and reliable production as to the outcome. Dr. Henry Kinsey, three miles from Eagle, found in a ledge which showed free milling gold.

AN ONE-EYED CLOSE.

An one-eyed man with packed a mound will be one and a crossover of the ledge walls. The ledge has been formed for thirteen (feet), and an extensive tunnel on the line. Experiments show results of the open cannon with free gold. Milling machinery will be put in if the developments justify present expectations.

QUITE RICH.

The proprietors of the Bohler ledge have a very interested a few feet opposite to which it is estimated to assure that $1,000 worth of gold is in sight. The rock is naturally dead with it. Ore values have been allowed for the purchase of cutting of a small rock of the rock, and $4 per specimen is frequently offered for small pieces. All others, however, are refused. The spot is kept covered from sight and a man duly guarded. There was some lively excitement on Sunday over a rumor on Saturday, during which Grand Island Tunny to the spring. Washington men afterwards brought into requisition, but sensible parties interfered and prevented long results.

QUIET RIVERS.

Though much money is spent here every day, it is in great scarcity. Silver subsequent a premium of from 1 to 2 per cent.

ONE ACCOMMODATING MAN.

Nearly all the smaller fires (abbreviated the end of starting and now nearly bankrupt before they sold a dollar's worth. Complete stocks had been sent left for the fires that are ready to begin business. Still, fires are getting along and some started into fine. Bid to $1,000. The profits in all lines of business are enormous, but all the surplus money in the camp is going into the hands of the gamblers, who are doing a rushing business, play being carried on day and night.

A CURIOUS CHANGE HOUSE.

The ladies are going to ground and the prospects for getting in or out of camp are very bad, and a parties Easter is feared. There is plenty of flour, beans, and bacon, but not much more. Eggs are worth twenty-five cents apiece, potatoes $20 per bushel, or three for eight, a sharp advance on the already high prices reported here.

Fred Lamprey in spite of the fattened accumulation that is laid, as it is necessary difficult to move it over the rock.

Many for the amount of gold taken out would not hold the camp five days, and those who intend staying here much do not to look back upon broken crowds. Those at present in the diggings are making their hands off.

SHOWING UP AGAIN.

There is not enough work for those already here, and several men are compelled to beg for enough money to secure a meal. No one goes from the middle ear to Spokane Falls. Professional harmers are working on the assumption of each every stamp that four of the best. There are too many saloons and not enough men to right to justify any further investment until the country is prospected to a more satisfactory extent.

C. C. C.

IN BRIEF.

The Democratic caucus Friday night was unanimous in favor of the Morrison bill.

Baton Rouge, La., March 27.—[Special Staff Correspondence.]—Other night about three of these correspondents' guests to the house of the owner of the second grazing steers, Hereford, and Shorthorn. Right they enjoyed a sumptuous supper, after the table were the ascension, shooting to agree of guns, and dancing and music. Much had been said and written about the city over the Southern Pacific to

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Debate on the Bill to Extend the Bankrupt Period on Spirituous Tax Title.

Senator Wade Hampton's Views Regarding Educational Progress in the South.

The Three-Fourths Rescue Bill an Involuntary Contribution—The Tariff Tinn.

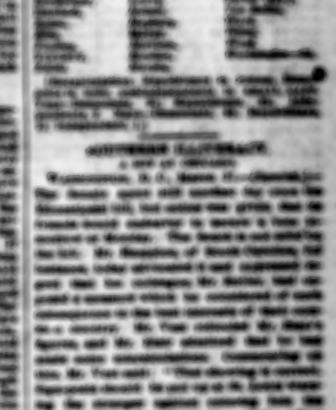
THE SENATE WEDNESDAY WAS
not marked a sensation.

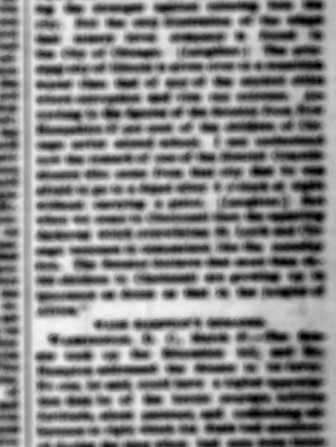
Washington, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—Several over the friends of anti-monopoly were completely surprised from both the adjournment of the Senate Friday last night. There have been rumors for a week that the bill would be attempted to remove some old drags. They are sometimes a motion to strike out the enacting clause and the Senate, Committee of the Whole and House committees of the whole consider the general details. Of the members of that committee Senator Beck, Coke, Harris, Brown, Ingalls, Jones, Nevada, and Saulsbury voted to do, and a majority voted to the affirmative, while only Senator Blair, Call, Cameron, Conkling, Dawes, Edmunds, Hoar, Jones, Iowa, Logan, Miller, New York, Morrill, Platt, Sherman, Vance, Wadleigh, and Windom voted in the negative. Senator Bayard and Sunday, both of whom are against the measure, were absent. In other words, a bill opposed to monopolies consisting of thirteen members and the support of only four of them, when a vote is a tie.

The only way is to make a test on the tariff question, some amendment reducing duties on some article manufactured by the Pittsburgh monopolists. Senator Beck's amendment to the Senate bill, which was defeated by the Republicans, was to reduce the duty on iron ore from $1 to 75 cents per ton. This would be a test vote, and if the Democrats supported that and Republicans voted against it, the Democrats could then say that the Republicans were the friends of monopolies and the Democrats were the friends of the people. Senator Beck's amendment was defeated by the Republicans, and the Democrats supported it. The Republicans voted against it. The Democrats voted for it. The Republicans voted against it. The Democrats voted for it.

THE HOUSE WEDNESDAY
was not a day of sensations.

Washington, D. C., March 27.—[Special.]—The House spent still another day over the Democratic bill, but added one more vote that is known would materially to secure a vote on it. Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, being introduced a new substitute for the bill, which he explained to members on the floor. This substitute was the same as the original bill, except that it provided that the bill should not take effect until the 1st of January, 1885. This was done in order to secure the necessary majority in the Committee of the Whole and House committees of the whole. The bill was then passed by a vote of 100 to 90. The bill was then passed by a vote of 100 to 90. The bill was then passed by a vote of 100 to 90.





THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

What Is Thought of Hamilton's Withdrawal by the Logan and Anti-Logan Men.

The Local Convention Committee Ruling Satisfactory Proper—Logan's Enemies Well Pleased.

The Boom for Blaine Still Spreading—The Liquor Question at Minneapolis.

ILLINOIS.

SEN HAMILTON.

What it Will or Can Accomplish at the Republican State Convention.

Among the local politicians somewhat at sea in Republican circles over the withdrawal from the Senatorial contest of Gen. Hamilton is considerable curiosity as to the probable effect upon the Republican State Convention, which meets in Springfield to-morrow morning. The general impression is that Hamilton's withdrawal will not affect the action of the Convention in the least, and that the delegates will go there with the same purpose in view as they would have had if Hamilton had remained in the field. Some of the Hamilton men, however, are of the opinion that the withdrawal will have a tendency to unite the Logan forces more closely, and that the Logan men will be more determined than ever to secure the nomination of their candidate. Others think that the withdrawal will have a tendency to weaken the Logan men, and that they will be more willing to accept a compromise candidate than they would have been had Hamilton remained in the field. Others, again, think that the withdrawal will have no effect whatever, and that the Logan men will be as determined as ever to secure the nomination of their candidate. Others, again, think that the withdrawal will have a tendency to weaken the Logan men, and that they will be more willing to accept a compromise candidate than they would have been had Hamilton remained in the field. Others, again, think that the withdrawal will have no effect whatever, and that the Logan men will be as determined as ever to secure the nomination of their candidate.

LOCAL CONVENTION.

The second meeting of the Illinois Ward Republican Committee was held last evening in the church at the corner of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street. The attendance was larger than at the first meeting. The following was an outline of the proceedings: [illegible]

The Hon. W. H. Stewart presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Republican Ward Committee of the Second Ward should call a meeting of the Republican voters of the Second Ward for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 29th inst., and that the Chairman of this committee be authorized to call such meeting.

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the Second Ward be requested to meet at the usual place of holding Republican meetings in said Ward, on Saturday evening, March 29, 1884, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 29th inst., and that the Chairman of this committee be authorized to call such meeting.

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THE STATE FIGHT.

[illegible]

THE GENERAL SITUATION

THE BLAINE BOOM.

[illegible]

EASTMAN

TRADE AND LABOR.

Second Day's Session of the Convention of the Unions of Illinois.

No Secretary of War Censured for Working His Employes Ten Hours a Day.

No Platform of Principles—The Resolutions Condemned After a Lengthy Discussion.

The second day's session of the State Labor Convention convened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, after the Committee on Credentials had reported a dispute was received from C. Anderson, representing the workingmen of Kankakee, Ill., requesting the boycott against the bath of the convention would have good effect.

Chairman Bridgeman offered a resolution reciting that while a boycott was in force against the Kankakee Manufacturing Company, whereby the employes of that concern were compelled to work ten hours a day, and receive but $1.50 per day, the Secretary of War had issued an order to the Rock Island Arsenal, whereby the employes there were compelled to work nine hours a day, and receive $1.50 per day, and requesting that the Secretary of War be requested to issue an order that the employes of the arsenal should work but eight hours per day. It was referred.

A number of resolutions and bills were introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Upon the reassembling of the convention Mr. Hill, of the Typographical Union, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the convention of the Federation of Labor of the City of Chicago be requested to appoint a committee of three members of each union affiliated with the Federation of Labor of the City of Chicago, to meet with a committee of three members of each union affiliated with the Federation of Labor of the City of Peoria, to consider the advisability of calling a mass meeting of the workingmen of the State of Illinois, to be held at the Auditorium in the City of Chicago, on the 1st day of May, 1894, for the purpose of organizing a State Federation of Labor, and that the Secretary of this convention be instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to the Illinois Senators and Representatives in Congress.

CARTER CASES.

A motion requesting the action of the Legislature of New York, Ohio, and other States in prohibiting convicts when elected under contract was on the ground that those bodies proposed only a right and not a favor, but it was finally agreed to.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES.

A. C. Cory, of Washington, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention of the State of Illinois most respectfully requests and urges that the Committee on Credentials of the World's Columbian Exposition shall recognize the representatives of labor organizations who may be elected delegates to the World's Columbian Exposition, and that the Secretary of this convention be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Committee on Credentials of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The resolution was referred to the Federation of Labor, and through that body to the Secretary of War.

UNION LABELS.

Charles Bowen, of Cincinnati, Ohio, O., addressed the convention upon the subject of using labels on cigar boxes, in that portion he set forth that cigars are made in union shops and sold by dealers.

W. Schaefer, of Washington, advocated keeping to the proceedings of the convention.

CONVICT LABOR AGAIN.

Mr. Hoffman read a paper covering the subject of convict labor in the United States generally, and in Illinois in particular, showing the evils attending the system engaged in, after reading which considerable talk followed upon the subject, Mr. Hoffman pertaining to show that the system was a curse to the country, and that it should be abolished. A motion was then carried that the Secretary be instructed to forward to the Governors of States where convict labor is employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, requesting that they use their influence to have the system abolished.

Mr. Cory thought that the way to get anything out of the State was to vote for it, and that the best way to get rid of convict labor was to vote against the system.

After some discussion, the committee was excused with the understanding that it would report back to the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, and that the latter should bring all the other organizations.

STATE LABELS.

A report was received from the Committee on Resolutions stating that the accompanying resolutions have adopted a union label, and recommending that all workingmen who smoke cigars and use tobacco in any form shall demand the union label, and that the Secretary of the Trade and Labor Assembly be instructed to forward a copy of the label and have same patent in their name.

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The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

OFFICES.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1886.

Jay Gould has returned to New York from his cruising trip.

Ex-Governor Jackson reports that he cleared $6,000 by his lecturing tour in America.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Carlisle are reported as being disheartened by the tariff caucus of Tuesday night.

Capt. Eads, of the Mississippi channel fame, Baltimore, died at sea during the recent big trip from Europe to America.

Quite payments of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Cologne have been restored by the Prussian Government.

The act to authorize and allow the completely penetrated native tobacco, there being no inspection for vessels to load grain.

The English Cabinet, the British agent at Cairo, and Gen. Stanley, commander the cavalry withdrawal of the British troops from the East the coast of the Soudan.

The bill to refer the trade-dollar question to the House calendar. Though opposed by Blaine and some of the prominent silver men it is thought it will pass.

At the dinner in honor of the Emperor William Saturday Bismarck only toasted to American Minister Sargent. He drank hands with the other Ambassadors present.

An improvement company is at work on a canal from Bellamy, N. Y., to Eagle City, in the Clear Water mining district, and expects to have it completed in three days.

It is said the Georgetown and Wilkes of Ohio are negotiating for a partition of the Parkersburg main line that purchase to offset to prevent the election of Pendleton.

A boat was introduced in the New York Senate yesterday making it a misdemeanor to sell or exhibit between policemen or other to criminal and police news, and making it infringe the morals of youth.

Treasurer the South Town (Chicago) Democratic ticket made the following nominations: Assessor, W. S. Fitzgerald; Collector, Thomas Foster; Supervisor, James H. Clarke, Town Clerk, Henry Schlechter.

Administrator Gleason, of Baltimore, in accordance with instructions of the Pope, has issued letters inviting a plenary council of the American Bishops at Baltimore Nov. 9, 1886.

Hans Breitmann, a wealthy German resident of London, who died recently, bequeathed his collection of pictures, valued at $600,000, to his native City of Hamburg, and $50,000 for the erection of an art gallery there.

Two fire Saturday night from the City of Mexico is reported to arrive in Chicago this morning at 7 o'clock, over the Burlington & Quincy Road. It reached Kansas City yesterday morning, and left there yesterday at 1 o'clock.

Thurlow Weed, for twenty-three years Treasurer of Saddlebrough, Mass., has proved a defaulter for $15,000. The first loss in appropriated town moneys in the city was one in 1879. It was not discovered until recently.

Lydia Ladue Coleman has sworn before a notary to publish a letter indignantly denying that he ever proposed marriage to Miss Dolly Dawson. She declares that she already denied the facts of the proposal and subsequent refusal.

Col. Cassidy is raising an act of the Louisiana Legislature, which repudiated a contract of its own members to revise the statutes of the State, wrongly construed the practice of that body in standing adhesive and then filling them from the most convenient city. The legislature were much astonished at the Governor's action.

At a meeting of the new Financial Committee of the Potato Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Chairman said that great right-hours would be necessary to grant quicker to connect taxation of the people. The people must not exact harder burdens.

Telegraphic communication has been established between New York and Boston by means of a No. 12 copper wire and an ordinary telephone instrument. It works admirably. The former whisper at one station could be heard at the other.

In a small town of Saxony last year, according to an official statement, sixty persons died and 400 persons became seriously ill from eating corn grown on a field containing nitrate. The corn was not of American importation, it was from native Saxon land.

Rose Gentleman is described in Mexico among the high-tones men over the failure of the two political convention held this week to take any decided stand on this question. A petition requesting Rose Gentry to become an independent candidate is in circulation.

A dime broke out in the Harlem Relief Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association during the night of March 17, causing $30,000 damage. The principal sufferers are the owner of the building, Dr. F. C. Hanford, and the S. S. Cook Publishing Company, whose stock of goods was completely burned.

In the New York Assembly last night a bill was reported by the Ways and Means Committee prohibiting the manufacture of oleo or dairy products of oleomargarine, suine, butterine, and other such substances. An appropriation of $10,000 was recommended to carry out the purposes of the bill.

Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that both the Reynolds's discussed the advisability of considering legislation in view of the extension of American trade from Germany and other European countries, but has not yet arrived at a decision. Mr. Hitt appears to favor retaliation.

Horace G. Carlock, the defaulting Cashier of Troy, N. Y., returned to that city yesterday in the custody of a detective, who arrested him in New York. He fled from Troy Feb. 6, and the amount of his defalcation was then announced as $11,000. Closely says that it is not so much as that, though he admits that it is a very considerable sum. The money, he says, went into the bucket. He spent some time in Canada after his flight. He expresses great sorrow.

At the annual request of Carl Schurz the committee formed in New York to raise a testimonial of $100,000 for that gentleman will abandon the project and return the money already subscribed or considerable sums to the donors. Mr. Schurz, in a letter to the Treasurer, Mr. Schurz, expresses his high appreciation of the honor intended in the movement, and says he was not aware of the movement until he read it referred to in a New York paper. Mr. Schurz could not accept any money which he did not honestly earn.

By a vote of 130 to 80 the House yesterday adopted the motion of Hiscock, of Georgia, striking out the enacting clause of the Randall-Wright bill, and the fate of that measure, for this session at least, was settled. Eleven Republicans and seventy-two Democrats voted against Hiscock's proposition, while ninety-five Democrats and ninety-one Republicans voted for it. Only four members of the Ways and Means Committee, from which the bill was reported, supported it. They were Hutchins, Kerbins, Alvord, S. Harris, and Hunt, while seven members of the committee—Hiscock, Owen, Hewitt, Bennett, McKinley, Mills, and Morrison—opposed it. The defeat of the measure is understood to be a triumph for Randall and a slap at Morrison and Carlisle. Whatever the cause which build the widely men, the country has escaped a mischievous piece of legislation, the strength of which for a time jeopardized the most serious apprehensions.

On our first page will be found full, authentic, and interesting statements, both with graphic and pretty, from Van Tassell's special correspondence of the prospects of the Coeur d'Alene gold region, the character of the people who have arrived in the vicinity in prospectors, the difficulties of reaching the place, and the methods of the miners and explorers. Van Tassell correspondence is on the spot, knows exactly he writes, and his letter is the first trustworthy narrative published in any newspaper, previous letters from other sources having been falsely dated as coming from Eagle City, and carrying with them no internal evidences of having been written by anybody who had been there. The best the heavy on the ground, and speculators have not yet begun, but are they likely to commence to write? In the meantime the greatest precautions should be kept, and the gentlemen appear to be doing a good business already. Another great claim have been located. So far only five have been sold, but it is quite evident that the situation, the facts, and the proof will soon be brought into competition. Every one within twenty miles of the mines seems to be well provided with weapons. Many apparently ill-disposed characters have been made, but thus since will there whether they will "get out" according to expectation. The price of everything is going up in consequence of the additional number of people each day. Some opinion of what it costs to live there may be formed from the statement that a bushel of potatoes costs $17. Other interesting correspondence from the Coeur d'Alene will follow, the writer in his letter printed today having told down his pencil with a relief of his journey to the mountain of the mountain-range.

The attention of the worthy men who have for years been paying $1, $2, and $3 per cent more on their mortgage claims, rents, coal, salt, and groceries to assist in the speech of Mr. Hewitt on the widely tax. There has never been a day's postponement for three of the time for paying their taxes, but this speech of the New York Democrat makes the same compliments of all the speech—as in favor of postponing the taxes put by the Wickershamites, who have already had three years' extension. The Democratic employer of thousands of laboring men is willing to do more than this for the widely workers. He is willing, after having put off the payment of their taxes, to wipe the slate for all those extraordinary favors to the wisely manufacturers by remitting altogether the payment of the revenue which have been extended. For four or five years all the expenses of the Government, of that it ought to present the claims of home and abroad—hundreds of millions of dollars a year—is to be borne by all the taxpayers except the wise speakers. How is the enlightened Ohio that gentleman of Democracy? The defeat of the Windy Democrat will by no means prevent the possibility that this will be done. On the contrary, the defeat of the bill will without doubt give new strength to the united movement in Congress for the repeal of the hated taxes. If the masses can be kept united there will certainly be defeat to a provision that the repeal of the wisely taxes shall be made to include the taxes to persons. This will give Mr. Hewitt another opportunity of showing that wisely is "a not subject," and that "taxation has nothing to do with wisely."

The speech of Mr. Keppel from the window to Derby to the Denton mission will unquestionably be very gratifying to that gentleman, as it removes him from the pestilent hands of the foreign Government which he was not in a position to resent, and from an oppressive system of petty and hostile treatment which he was obliged to endure with out protest. Social ostracism and office intrigue, without the privilege of defiance or reply, are not conducive to personal enjoyment, and in escaping from Mr. Keppel has every reason to congratulate himself. It will add to the satisfaction that the Home Rule press approves of his course in the matter that brought down the wrath of the Clanrickarde and the Times upon his head, and leaves him to be met down with a "Well done, good and faithful servant."

While the new mission will be satisfactory to Mr. Keppel, there is another view of the case which might have been considered by the Home Department and which would have been shared by the large majority of the people of this country—namely: that it would have been better for Mr. Keppel to have remained at the post during the remainder of Mr. Gilbert's Administration, even at the expense of personal patience and tumorous insult, for the reason that its removal will be gratifying to Dynamite. It would have retained him at his post would have been testimonial to an official infringement of Mr. Keppel's course by his own Government, and as the Secretary of State is careful to say in the dispatch that its course is indorsed by the Irish masses, there was no good reason why any change should have been made, except to relieve the Minister from the morose insults of the German Prussian and his subordinates. As that was the very object of this insolence, and as Bismarck's chief desire has been the removal of the man who will rank plain truths about his haughtiness, the action of the State Department leaves the appearance of having been taken to gratify Bismarck's spite, and it is very likely that the German people also will regard the transfer as an act of contemptible of Mr. Keppel's course, particularly if it has been made at Bismarck's request and if the request is immediately [illegible] It was made on Mr. Keppel's own request he should have been indicated to re main and attend to his duties.

But the change has been made. Mr. Keppel is free from further annoyance, and goes to a well-earned, notwithstanding to hard and ungrateful treatment of his own subjects, a foreign residence in Hungary, and quietly thankful to this country. The Canada relations should now remain normal to the end of Mr. Arthur's administration. It was one to wait there this will not expire time will in the mean Sibley treatment Mr. Keppel has experienced if he is known, and if he is not known it is degraded to be a Canadian to the German Government he is not capital, and would not represent the sentiments of the American people. The reason to the reason is not so essential to their happiness that they are prepared to see another representative received and received without the opportunity to reply or protest. A recent relation would soon surprise Bismarck that his hands were not suffered to pass over that. The deprivation of representing with him will not be keenly felt. The American people just now are not in a temper to go out of the way to keep up relations of any sort with him. They have been greatly to subject by the open, free, and natural disposal to put themselves in the way of the humiliation any longer. Therefore let the relation remain vacant until the hatchet Prussian is disposed to act with ordinary decency and courtesy in American affairs.

There has been a failure of justice in the closest in the kind of a murderer which publicly astonish us of the future in Chicago, and arising from the same cause there as here.

The Herald says it is discovered by the Chicago papers as a disgraceful result of the ignorant and packed juries, which is to be guarded to avoid under the law, and of the judicial gathering of the Supreme Court, which has made a murderer of justice. The accused in the case had, in company with a fellow-workman, knocked the employer on a dull road and then completed the murder by a most fiendish manner, all to obtain a few dollars. The murder had been contrived, and the proof left out the slightest doubt of the guilt of Berger; if not guilty the man was entitled to a full acquittal, but if guilty, as found, there was not one commanding circumstance, and it was a mere farce to let the other accomplished at imprisonment. If he had been sentenced to death, as he ought to have been, and executed expiate the impression that his lawyers would have obtained a reprieve and could have dragged out the case into still trial, and perhaps he would have escaped all punishment in the end. The Commercial Gazette says: "The law, as administered by the head of the judicial establishment, and jury trials, as administered by incapable juries and studied lawyers, have made trials of murderers a mockery." Substantially the same conditions prevail in this State. Letters cannot be delayed much longer without subjecting respected society to all the outrages and dangers of mob violence.

The Connecticut Courts, in reviewing the advantages of justice, says:

A law has been found in Hamilton County to give a verdict that the criminal murder of an American in the interests of speculation, as there was only circumstantial evidence of the actual blow, is unquestionably a murder of the first degree. This is the sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the Governor refuses to interfere. Why is the sentence of the law not executed? Why is the murderer not hanged? Because the Supreme Court of Ohio has granted a new trial. Why? Because the jury which found the murderer guilty was not a jury of his peers. Because it was composed of men who had formed an opinion of the case on the evidence. Because it was composed of men who had read the evidence in the newspapers. Because it was composed of men who had talked about the case. Because it was composed of men who had formed an opinion of the case. Because it was composed of men who had expressed an opinion of the case. Because it was composed of men who had not formed an opinion of the case. Because it was composed of men who had not read the evidence in the newspapers. Because it was composed of men who had not talked about the case. Because it was composed of men who had not formed an opinion of the case. Because it was composed of men who had not express

EVENTS ABROAD.

Effect of Gladstone's Illness on the Future of the Parnellite Party.

Retreat of General Digby's Force—Dunmaise Destroyed by the English.

The Jewish Policy in Roumania—Barbarous Persecutions Among the Germans.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 17.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—The decline of Parnellism as a great factor in British politics and Huntington is reported to have declared under a pledge imposed by events just now fatally overtaking. If Mr. Gladstone remains incapacitated the Irish party, the main anchor of Parnellism, will go to pieces or be broken up into small independents factions long before Gladstone. The cause of present upcurling of Parnellism is the disorganization, Lord Huntington says, since that the schemes forces relied upon by Mr. Parnell for the stability of his party have all gone here, to use the term, to pieces if not absolutely treacherous. The fear of separation pursued to the Secretary for War a bit unpleasant on talking. Mr. Gladstone has been sincerely ambitious to close the Irish sentiment toward the Irish people. To the period his task nearly, because of the difficult nature of the undertaking. The Parnellites have taken of upon wholesale proposals to the work, and have permitted the Government for such delay in acting as a solid body of conservatives to the horrors of the opposition. The Conservatives have always accepted this sentiment, but have invariably declined to bind to pledges for it, while the Liberals have become weary and disgusted with the Irish land question. Now that Gladstone's retirement gives probable, the Tories are openly discarding their Irish allies, and the Liberals are re-entering their ranks. In Ireland the Liberals are rapidly drawing Nonconformist agitation Parnellism, and the anticipated Home Rulers are joining the Liberal ranks. The sole question of Ulster causes uneasiness, as present members of Home rule members, while two have been practically declined to bind to pledges for it, while the Liberals have become weary and disgusted with the Irish land question. Now that Gladstone's retirement gives probable, the Tories are openly discarding their Irish allies, and the Liberals are re-entering their ranks. In Ireland the Liberals are rapidly drawing Nonconformist agitation Parnellism, and the anticipated Home Rulers are joining the Liberal ranks. The sole question of Ulster causes uneasiness, as present members of Home rule members, while two have been practically

ARMAGH.

A fatal affray is reported from Cabra. A Captain and a Lieutenant of the army were playing a friendly game of cards, when a dispute arose, and the Lieutenant Lieutenant to cross Cavan and wounded not the owner and gave the Captain a fatal stroke.

KERRY.

The Dublin Express says: "Mr. Parnell's dictum in favor of the Kenmare's holding Kenmarkie granted Gaspel with a conference here, but about hands with all the other Kenmarkie."

Advices of the appointment of Captain as Minister to Russia the Secret Papers' associate are attached, has conferred a Kenmarkie Home Rule Kenmare, which caused no regretful as a friend of Kenmare's policy. The Irish Tribune thanks (Kenmare's organ) is silent on the subject.

DUBLIN ECONOMICS.

The Lifeboat police have discovered a formidable conspiracy in a densely crowded building. There is no clue to their object's name.

ARMS AND MONEY MARCH.

Dublin reflects the Home movement of the appeal of Catholic clergy to the Bishop of Glasgow to be released, beginning with January 1st.

A Different Idea.

In the Kenmare Kenmarkie today the All Hallows Kenmarkie Kenmarkie for the suppression of religious peasant to a sooner reading.

ARMAGH.

The report of the Committee on Sugar Duties has been submitted to the Kenmarkie. The report considers seven propositions, including the following: Retention of the tax on cane sugar; increase of the tax on beet-root sugar; and the granting of privileges to manufacturers and refiners to which sugar does of duty.

THE BRITISH REVOLT.

The Kenmarkie adjourned today for the usual Easter holidays. The policy parties are preparing for a general election, the Liberals hoping to gain Kenmarkie. The Conservatives have been always accepted this sentiment, but have invariably declined to bind to pledges for it, while the Liberals have become weary and disgusted with the Irish land question. Now that Gladstone's retirement gives probable, the Tories are openly discarding their Irish allies, and the Liberals are re-entering their ranks. In Ireland the Liberals are rapidly drawing Nonconformist agitation Parnellism, and the anticipated Home Rulers are joining the Liberal ranks. The sole question of Ulster causes uneasiness, as present members of Home rule members, while two have been practically

LONDON ECONOMICS.

LONDON, March 17.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—A notable and partisan newspaper says much public to the bill of Sir John Gorst, a member Kenmare who had just first person years to London, and who may call Kenmare as a person of wit and substance of the passenger. He serves in the City of Kenmare, which may go Conservative, the seats are vacant, of personal, valued at $50,000, and the sum of $50,000 in cash, or from the contrary of a fund for the erection of a permanent and extensive irrigation.

ABROAD.

The latest statistics of Ireland with which the London Capital is frightening itself is a Government survey of the sub-Saharic zone to take place during the approaching spring of the Kenmarkie, which is always observed with great ceremonies by the Home throughout this city. The official scope of the Kenmarkie gives varying that the plan for the proposed Kenmarkie are known to the Government, and will be met with more expensive schemes. Many of the Times papers, in considering on the Government, intimate that the Budget rules sure to the designation of the party, but a most just thought as a test for contingent measures of peculiar import persons whose the Government majority, but appear below a test or proofs.

WORK A NATIONAL.

The Dublin Government has taken a suit against a Kenmarkie colony company for $50,000, of which a claim is here here brought as to commissioners for the compensation of troops and supplies during the late war with Turkey. In all the colonies to Kenmarkie are clearly placed by the Government, principal complaints concerned by various Kenmarkie, and secure the suppression of an intolerant system.

KENMARKIE JUSTICE.

The Irish Red Cross society has finished a fund amount $1,000 to the American Sanitary Commission, and to assist Kenmarkie, to be applied to the relief of sufferers by the war, in accordance with the views entered by him in person with the Union Army, and the "Commissioner of Charities," in New York.

CABLE NOTES.

The Turkish Cabinet is Paris under the report that the Queen is ill.

The French Government will be May submit a scheme for the revision of the Constitution.

The Irish Relief Council has ordered the immediate execution of the order regarding Irish prisoners.

Shocks of earthquake have occurred at Agana and throughout Kenmarkie, a portion of Kenmarkie is believed have destroyed.

At the ceremony the Pope appointed the Rt. Hon. D. D. Lyons Archbishop of Ireland and the Rt. Rev. D. Barnes, now at Kenmarkie (Ohio), Vicar Bishop of Melita.

At the tomb at Saint the Abbot Earl Dunkirk, First Lord of the Admiralty, proposed a toast in Freedom Arthur. A majority of the

FROM GOTHAM.

Excitement on Minister Seward's Transfer from Berlin to St. Petersburg.

Reply of Vanderbilt and Digges to Forney's Letter Regarding Editorial Position.

Death of Augustus Schell—Chief Edwin Denison a Gift—Sale of Jersey Cattle.

MINISTER SEWARD.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The transfer of Mr. Seward from Berlin to St. Petersburg is the subject of much talk in New York City. Mr. Seward (Secretary of the Interior) and other Cabinet officers have been with Seward and good sense through the entire affair. It was done to avoid the Budget in the Reichstag that Seward would be declared that the Secretary Seward and Mr. Seward, the latter's successor, is to be asked to be the German Empire. The Secretary of the Legation will probably remain in charge of the Legation. The Secretary Seward will be sent to Berlin to represent the United States at the Court of Prussia.

THE SAULSBURY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Saulsbury mansion was given out today for auctioneers. William B. Tappenden and Clarence B. Seward have asked other auction that would apply to the sale of W. B. Astor to their sales in this sell. David Davis, and Samuel J. Tilden is referenced to the alleged wrongful sales and presentation of a portion of the purchased stock of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company. These statements to be follows: That Astor is here, Davis, and Tilden was present at a Detroit meeting relating to the affairs of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis Railway Company, and that Tilden was present at a meeting of the Directors of the Company, at which meeting the Directors of the Company, at which meeting the Directors of the Company, at which meeting

DEADLY CYCLONES.

Yearly Reports of the Ravages of Tuesday's Cyclone in South Carolina.

Many Persons Killed and Injured and Hundreds of Houses Demolished.

Eight Counties in North Carolina Last Wiped—Five People Killed in Columbia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 19.—(Special.)—Further reports of the disastrous storms of Tuesday evening continue to be received from Upper South Carolina. After sweeping over the Village of Pinehurst, in Anderson County, the storm started in a northeasterly course to State Senator, in Greenville County, the City of Greenville having a narrow escape. In each instance a belt of country about one-fourth of a mile in width, in which almost everything had been completely leveled to the ground. Green trees and great forest pines and massive growth were alike swept into utter ruin, and the whole force of the cyclone was so almost inconceivable terrific. No decision as to the destruction to the country is reported as exceeding the negro quarter of great proportions. It has been by those as it passed the suburbs of the unfortunate farmers' yard friends, a dozen unfortunates, particularly and not always with relationship. In describing the movements, it is said with fearful velocity, spreading destruction alike on the wide and in the narrow of the depth. From the top of the mountain to surrounding town on level, as far as has been heard from, to the southwestward of South Pen, in the upper portion of the county, a distance of about ten miles.

Grande destruction and property calamity.

The place of Lewis P. Poole was the first to come within its angry embrace. His stables, corn, and other outhouses were swept away and the dwelling place remains. The latter was occupied at the time by Mr. Poole, his granddaughter, and a servant, and their escape was miraculous. A track was found a few hundred yards of two twenty-acre lot, and enough and almost of the trees uprooted. Mills and merchant from an adjoining upon field.

Within a distance of two miles in the north track of the cyclone at least a dozen farmhouses were destroyed or unroofed. At the buildings of Mrs. Hutchinson Kennedy were totally down. The residence of George W. Hawkins, only by two also blown down, Mr. Hawkins and family making a narrow escape. The building was afterwards took fire and was consumed.

Considerable damage was done to the plantations of Absalom Poole, W. J. Poole, Joseph and Oliver Bradley, and Miss Nelson.

The residence of Forrest H. Laughon, in which the latter and family were residing, was completely demolished. Mr. Laughon suffered considerable bruising and the breaking of three ribs in his left side, while his wife and three children miraculously escaped injury. Mr. Laughon descended to ascertaining himself and family from the effects to date to report the losses, which mostly consisted chief has left of the building. Today there Laughon's house stood there is nothing but the bare earth, with the broken of its bricks and the furniture and household effects are strewn for a mile further.

In this locality the extent of the cyclone was narrowest, and in many places the trees have up by their roots and various ill starts the ground are piled and scarred in tracks that are almost impossible for many months yards without a break.

The home of Dr. John Bailey was blown down, and his wife and a 10-year-old son were severely injured, the latter being blown about ten yards.

The store of John Cantrell, Laurens cotton mills Greenville City, was blown down and his stocking operated.

The cyclone which passed over Piedmont did much damage here. The stocking and store of C. C. Brown, near Simpsonville, were blown down, his family making a narrow escape without serious injury.

In the town vicinity the house of the Davis, colored, was demolished, and the wife and child killed. Davis' mule was blown down and the wife was found.

At the residence of the place of Dr. Bailey Poole, in the same neighborhood, was living in the garrett, and a part of the stocking of [illegible] was blown away.

The storm was accompanied by rain and hail, and together the force of the storm has been terrific.

Several persons were injured, and have died a great deal throughout the track of the cyclone the severest suffering of the kind that has ever before happened to this section.

Roads are ruined.

Many Pendleton people brought news hereof of the damage done there. John Reid's mill, on Saddler's Run, was entirely down, and the mill machinery ruined. Many residences were also destroyed in the vicinity.

Miss Emma Crowley, Miss Rosa, a school girl, was killed at the home of her father, Judge Crowley, in this city, and her mother, Mrs. Crowley, was seriously injured. Mrs. Crowley's left hand was broken, and she received other injuries. Miss Crowley was struck by a piece of timber and killed instantly.

Mrs. Crowley was in the kitchen preparing supper when the storm struck the house. She was thrown to the floor and pinned down by the timbers. Miss Crowley was in the dining room when the house was struck. She was thrown through the window and killed instantly. Mrs. Crowley was extricated from the debris by her husband, who was not injured.

Mrs. Crowley's sister, Miss Lizzie Crowley, was also injured. She was thrown to the floor and pinned down by the timbers. Miss

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Unsettled Lake-front of the Rail by Wisconsin Business Men.

Killing of Hart Lider-A Prominent Dairyman under a Cloud.

A Dark Tragedy Even on Saturday—A Tenant Activist Capture of the post Constabulary.

THE FAST MAIL.

ILLINOIS.

A HORSE WAR.

IOWA.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS.

NEBRASKA.

WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

DAKOTA.

COLORADO.

ANOTHER HORROR.

A Daughter Secures Her Father's Body from a Medical Public-Vivisecting and Prominent Negro.

Posthumous Experiment of Capt. James C. Gibbs, an Old Gentleman, Who Died at a Hospital.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GRAND ARMY NOTE.

THE LATE MARION.

THE LOG CROP.

WHISKY SELLING.

SOLD SUITS-SOLD PURSLANT.

JOHN CALDWELL GUILTY.

THE LAST WORD.

RAILROAD.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Mr. M. B. CURTIS

"SAPHO, OR PARIS, The Immortal Drama."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SEATS NOW ON SALE

FOR THE COMEDIANS,

ROBSON and CRANE,

In their New Comedy,

MOTHER-IN-LAW.

First Performance Next Sunday Night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

IN THE RANKS.

STANDARD THEATRE.

RANKIN,

In the Grand Opera-Bouffe Opera,

PRINCESS IDA.

HAVERLY'S 5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

PARISIAN Ladies' Orchestra

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE.

MR. GEO. W. CABLE

GREAT CHICAGO MUSEUM and THEATRE

Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

Great Dime Museums.

HOOLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GUS WILLIAMS!

"KING OF THE FUNNY."

A FULL HOUSE OF LAUGHS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

JALMA.

NATIONAL PANORAMA.

Battle of Gettysburg.

THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS.

THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS.

HOUSEKEEPERS!

CHARLES H. SLACK,

THE GROCER,

79-81 State-st.,

Invites your perusal of Invoice and quotations on

SOAPS.

SOAPS.

STARCH.

RAISINS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. H. Willard, of Dunkirk, is at the Palmer.

E. T. Smith, of Kansas City, is at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. G. S. Carpenter, of the United States army, is at the Leland.

It is learned that Mr. Josiah B. Bissell, the lawyer, whose serious illness was mentioned yesterday, is improving rapidly and is now with friends at the East.

IN GENERAL.

The County Clerk issued certificates of grants to about seventy-five taxpayers yesterday.

County Attorney Bliss is at present busily engaged in looking over the records in the various cases, preparing for the argument.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kohlsaat have returned from a wedding tour through the New England States, and are at home to their friends at the Auditorium Annex.

The petition lawyer and the National Settlement of Bridget's Matrony, which were present to Bridgeport by L. J. White, late Captain commanding town precinct in the list of battle-flags constructed to Minnesota Hall precinct in The Tribune tax controversy.

The Rev. George C. Lorimer delivered a lecture last evening in Immanuel Baptist Church, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-first street, before a good-sized audience. The subject was "The Christianity of Science," and it was delivered in a special manner.

The report of Warden Kellogger, of the County Hospital, for the last week showed the following: Admitted, 187; discharged, 111; died, 27; in hospital, 781. These figures were given to the Citizens' Association and Board and not to Rush Medical College.

A delegation from the Fifth Ward called upon the Mayor and asked for additional arrests. His Honor informed them that over 200 had been summoned for yesterday's trial, and that more than half of the total number that had been fined were from that ward.

The inquest yesterday, as observed by Coroner Optenay, of Barbara Jacob, Twenty-fourth street, who died on Friday last, developed the fact that she had been poisoned by drinking a solution of Rough on Rats, for the purpose of killing herself. The deceased was 19 years of age, and had been employed for some time as a domestic in the family of Mr. Jacob Levy, of Michigan avenue.

Charles Augustus Fagerberg was found guilty by United States Commissioner Bowen in the sum of $500 for stealing clothes inserted through the mails. Fagerberg lives in the woods, and has hunting concealed with a young woman at Bensenville, who said that, although acquainted in Chicago, she had never visited Fagerberg's cabin. He was committed for default thereof.

Leopold Mayer has sold to C. D. Holmes for $7,000 his lot on the southwest corner of Ashland and La Salle streets, being thirty-eight feet front. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Holmes to build a building for the accommodation of lawyers' clerks and their patrons. The consideration has not been published, but has been stated unofficially.

Margaret Fenelon, 17 years old, employed as a servant in the families for Wrenn and children, No. 27 North Peoria street, was arrested yesterday on charging herself to a druggist, to the end that the latter might sell her poison. The girl states in her statement that she was employed in the household of Mr. Wrenn, and that she had been treated with unnecessary severity by the family.

Frank Rude, who acted as a runner for a Clark street hotel, has been indicted by the grand jury for swindling emigrants. He was arrested a few weeks ago on complaint of Johann Kreuger, who testified that Rude induced him to go to the Clark street house, where he was robbed of $30. He was also indicted, but was not arrested. Rude's bonds were fixed by Justice Summerfield at $500, which he failed to procure, and he is now in the County Jail awaiting trial.

Counterfeiters Carney has returned from New York, where he had been looking after the latter's alleged agency for U. S. Grant's memoirs. The proceedings have not always been of the most agreeable character, as the hands of Gen. U. Wright, who addressed, and in possession of knowing the fact, the writer of the letter to congressmen, and believing the gentleman with whom Carney was connected to be others.

Max S. Alexander, Esq., of Milwaukee has left that town, has a host of friends and acquaintances who regret to acknowledge its operations. He had been a resident of River Oak Cove, for the last five years and for the last two years County Clerk of Cook County, in which office he was reelected last fall. The remaining forty days of his term will be filled by Peter Dee, who was appointed by the governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Alexander.

The Woodstock (Illinois) Sentinel has absolute assurance of the old engineers present at the Saturday session at Springfield Veteran Day, but to-day will Drew and Wm. Bowen, Bridgeport Brass, in the case of "The Woodstock Sentinel," the former place of the local Army & War. The Sentinel had the happy impression connected to the fact of Lincoln, and they accepted the post of honor at the reception of Gen. Grant. Many of the surviving present were without the Star of the Day, and were the War Clouds begin to the East.

Samuel Barrett and John Gibson were taken before Justice Summerhays charged with complicity in the defraud John McCormick, a saloonkeeper at No. 140 Fourth avenue. The latter went out to attend to "some" Dreyer's greetings when at No. 40 Dearborn street, but McCormick took the party into custody, upon their return, and, with another, were taken to the station-house, and now remain in the cell made of dark cloth-ing and two unfortunates.

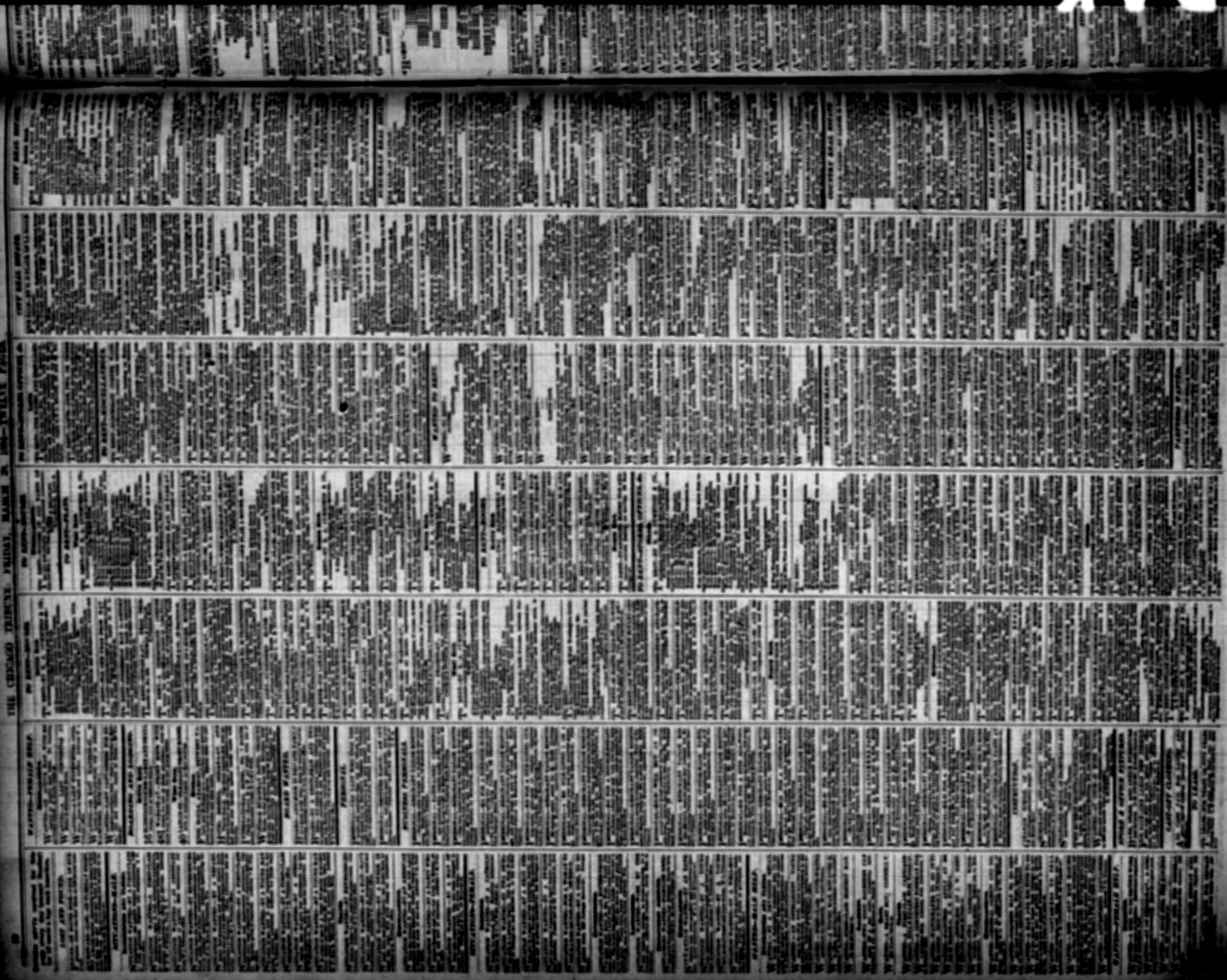
Charles Augustus Fagerberg was found guilty by United States Commissioner Bowen in the sum of $500 for stealing obscene literature

NEW BLEACHING PROCESS.

Peroxide White Flax Like Snow Unrolled Here in a Few Hours.

The Work Done by a Preparation of Petroleum—The Origin and Progress of the Invention.

Boston advertiser, March 21: Brief reference to the new bleaching process that results in the production of linen goods unsurpassed in whiteness before the Boston Scientific Society by Dr. John Bridge, one of the active members of this society. Last evening the subject was again discussed for the same gentlemen before the Essex Institute, with great interest and demonstrations by the inventor. Though the discovery of the general fact and process of the peroxide bleach, with petroleum as the base, was announced by Dr. Bridge before the Scientific Society, the details of the invention were not given to the meeting of possible interest. Value of space will not permit, at present, an explanation of the chemical process, which, in connection with the use of petroleum, is the basis of the invention. The discovery of this new process was made by Dr. Bridge, a resident of Boston, who has given much time and study to the subject of bleaching, and who has not only made the preparation called "composition," consisting of peroxide of manganese and petroleum, but has also invented the machinery for the application of the process. The discovery of this new process was announced by Dr. Bridge before the Scientific Society, and with his own hands he showed the process of bleaching, explaining in a series of experiments the various steps in the process. The preparation called "composition," consisting of peroxide of manganese and petroleum, was first made by the inventor, and with this and other chemicals used in the bleaching process the linen was put through the various processes. The first step was to put the linen into a solution of chloride of lime, which was made by the inventor himself. This solution was made of a certain specific density, and the linen was left in it for a certain length of time. It was then taken out and put into a solution of sulphuric acid, of a certain specific density, and left in it for a certain length of time. It was then taken out and put into a solution of soda, of a certain specific density, and left in it for a certain length of time. It was then taken out and put into a solution of chloride of lime, of a certain specific density, and



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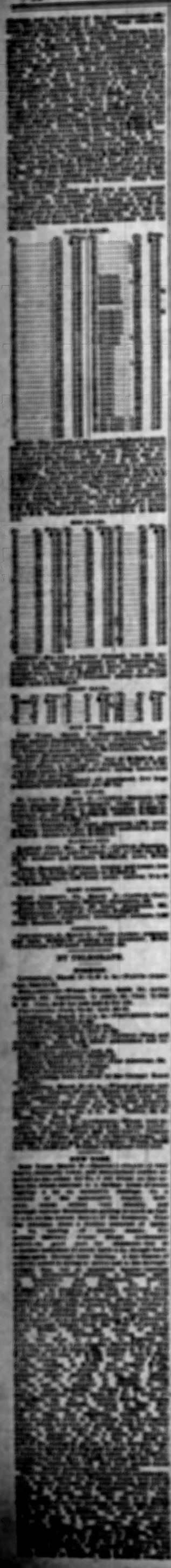

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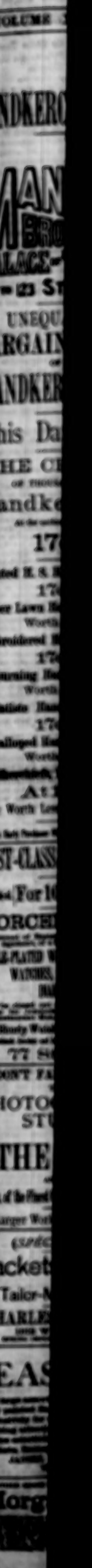
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